

Meteorological Observations - Taken at Each Station at the Same Moment.

SACRAMENTO, JUNE 23, 1906. - 8:02 P. M.

Place of observation.	Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Wind.	State of sky.	State of weather.
Olympia.	10:00 A. M.	30.00	59.0	N. E.	Light.	Clear.
Portland.	10:00 A. M.	30.00	59.0	N. W.	Light.	Clear.
Seattle.	10:00 A. M.	30.00	59.0	N. W.	Light.	Clear.
Red Bluff.	10:00 A. M.	30.00	59.0	N. W.	Light.	Clear.
Sacramento.	10:00 A. M.	30.00	59.0	N. W.	Light.	Clear.
San Francisco.	10:00 A. M.	30.00	59.0	N. W.	Light.	Clear.
Yonkers.	10:00 A. M.	30.00	59.0	N. W.	Light.	Clear.
Los Angeles.	10:00 A. M.	30.00	59.0	N. W.	Light.	Clear.
San Diego.	10:00 A. M.	30.00	59.0	N. W.	Light.	Clear.

Maximum temperature, 83; minimum, 53.
River above low-water mark, 10 feet 6 inches.

JAMES A. BARNWELL,
Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

A MORE STRIKING

Instance of the WEEKLY UNION system of publication was never made manifest than just now, as will show. "The first part of the WEEKLY UNION, issued Tuesday morning, carried to its readers the news of the wreck of the Escombia, of the great fire on the Oakland railroad wharf, the death of a wife of a habes corpus to Gaitano, and the details of a great storm in the West. For all these subscribers to the one-time weekly must wait until the close of this week." To this we now add that the second part of the WEEKLY UNION, of even date with this paper, contains the latest news of the balloting for a nominee for Governor in the Democratic Convention at San Jose; while the old-time weekly, which is now to go on as Thursday morning, will, of course, carry news of this important news. More, still, the WEEKLY UNION (Part I, eight pages) of next Tuesday will contain the full Democratic ticket, for which readers of the ordinary weekly will be forced to wait until the close of next week. The WEEKLY UNION, issued in two parts, is mailed twice each week to any address for \$2.00 per year, post paid.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York Government bonds are quoted at 100 1/2 for 4s of 1907; 114 1/2 for 4s; 104 1/2 for 4s; sterling, 84 7/8 for 1914; silver bars, 114 1/2. Silver in London, 51 1/2; consols, 91 1/2; 104 1/2 for 4s; 104 1/2 for 4s; 104 1/2 for 4s.

In San Francisco half dollar are quoted at 4 1/2 cents; par; Mexican dollars, 94 1/2 cents.

Business at the stock board in San Francisco yesterday morning was light and unsatisfactory.

In the Democratic State Convention at San Jose, yesterday, Stoenman was nominated for Governor on the fourteenth ballot, receiving 243 votes.

A scene of great excitement ensued on the announcement of the result, and the Convention adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning, when the balance of the ticket will be chosen.

Clare Woods unsuccessfully attempted to commit suicide at Fresno Wednesday evening.

At Fresno yesterday, T. E. Todrick, Sr., died suddenly of apoplexy.

Another disastrous storm is reported from the Northwest, being especially severe in Iowa and Illinois.

Marshall George Brown was shot to death by two cowboys at Caldwell, Kansas.

Hon. Emanuel Schultze has been renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Third Ohio District.

Four men have been found lynched in Denton county, Texas. Two were hanged and two were shot.

Arabi Pasha threatens to blow up the Suez Canal, cut the railway to Cairo, and oppose the landing of the Egyptian troops in Alexandria, if France and England actively interfere in Egyptian affairs.

The police of Russia continue to arrest nihilists.

The consular court at San Francisco is still inquiring into the loss of the Escombia.

The crew of the burned Escombia steamer Rodgers arrived at San Francisco yesterday morning, on board the United States revenue cutter Corwin.

Frederick Raynes, aged 15, was drowned in the Klamath river, near Yreka, yesterday.

At Fendler, Ill., Thursday night, three men were instantly killed by lightning.

Max Herrington, Randall administered luncheon to her children at Springfield, Mo., Thursday night, and then hanged herself. The children recovered.

Cholera has appeared in Japan and the Zulu Islands.

Uruguay refuses to give Spain satisfaction for the murder of Spanish subjects in the dominion of the Republic.

Small-pox is raging among the Greeks and Ottomans in Indian Territory.

Oction cultivation in Central Asia is proposed upon an extensive scale.

The nomination of Astell for the Chief Judgeship of New Mexico is meeting with opposition in the Senate.

The striking Italian railroad laborers in New York are making considerable trouble.

The Portuguese strike at Chicago has ended in favor of the men.

At a circus in Cazenovia, N. Y., yesterday, two men fell from a trapeze, one being killed and the other dangerously hurt.

Eleven hundred Chinese arrived at Victoria, B. C., from Hongkong yesterday, and since March 6, 670 have landed.

A decree has been issued in Peru effecting gagging the press.

Fire at Toledo, O.; also at Liberty, Ind.

A child was burned to death at Cincinnati yesterday.

The business failures for the week in the United States number 55.

A tidal wave from the lake drowned one man at Cleveland yesterday, and caused damage to the amount of \$50,000.

George N. Woods was publicly executed for murder yesterday at Durango, Col., in the presence of a large crowd.

A serious outbreak is reported among the Moslems in India.

The United States training ship Jamestown arrived at Newport, R. I., yesterday, 111 days from San Francisco.

The lighthouse tender Shubrick is ashore at Dunsmuir Spit, Puget Sound.

Three men and a woman were hanged for murder and arson at Kingston, S. C., yesterday.

Anthony Comstock, who has made battle against obscene literature, arrested one man who had a list of 50,000 names of boys and girls throughout the land to whom he was mailing contempting publications. The prisoner said he had been offered \$5,000 for his list and had refused it.

An eye disease of mysterious origin and destructive character is apparently on the point of becoming epidemic in Louisville, Kentucky. It is supposed to be caused by germs floating in the atmosphere, and is always most prevalent after a flood.

FOUR men for the commercial agency, for a Pennsylvania Court has recently allowed nominal damages only in a case where such an agency was sued for libel by a man whose credit, it is claimed, had been injured by the agency.

"It is remarkable," says the London Truth, "that most talented actors would almost invariably play parts that are particularly unflattering to them were they themselves to choose and cast the pieces in which they appear."

A WRITERS paper manages to tell a long and tedious story in these few lines: "The late Mr. Burke bathed himself in turpentine at Lyons, Ia., and then lighted his pipe for a comfortable smoke."

In discussing Professor Young's recent treatise on "The Sun," the Fall Mail Gazette says that the Americans have probably done more good original work in astronomy than in any other department whatever.

A LONDON woman who fell while stepping on board a steamer, and ended the work for personal damage, lost the suit because she wore high-heeled boots and thus contributed to the accident.

CHARLES H. LUTCHMAN, of the Essex Steamers, Marched, Mass., is to deliver the Fourth of July oration at the Nevada City celebration.

VON BURLOW, undismayed by the failure of his first attempt in matrimony, to try it again. He is to marry a Miss Shaw.

It is estimated that 100,000 bushels of apples are allowed to rot in Douglas county, southern Oregon, every year.

CONCERNING CERTAIN DEBATABLE ASSUMPTIONS.

We published on Thursday an "Open Letter to those who use Sunday for a 'Gala Day.'" That letter contained some very bold assumptions. We do not propose at this time to enter into the controversy as to the observance of Sunday, but to notice some of those dogmatic declarations. We find it assumed in the letter referred to that the safety of a republic depends upon the individual moral worth of its citizens, and that this individual moral worth is in the United States only maintained through churches and Sunday-schools. There are here several very remarkable assumptions. In the first place it is assumed that the individual moral worth of the American people is greater than that of the Germans and French and English and all other nations. This is unquestionably the implication, because the letter distinctly says that, in the countries where Sunday is made a gala day governmental supervision is substituted for private morality, whereas here "everything depends on the personal virtue of the people, and unless individuals and churches volunteer to secure that, there is no guarantee of future social and civil quiet and prosperity. Apart from the private moral worth of the citizen, a 'zen,' a public rests on a volcano."

Here we are told that nothing but the churches and Sunday-schools preserves us from an eruption, and we are also told that, thanks to the churches and Sunday-schools, the American people are very much more virtuous and moral than any other people. If these statements and implications are true, they are matter for general rejoicing, but before accepting them it is desirable that some inquiry should be made into the evidence upon which they rest, because they do unquestionably seem to conflict with a good many previously established facts.

In order to establish the truth of these assumptions it is necessary to show (1) that the American people really are more virtuous and moral than any other people; (2) that the American people owe their superior virtue (if they possess it) to churches and Sunday-schools. Now as to the alleged superior virtue of the American people, it will have to be admitted at once that it cannot be established by statistics. Of course there are nations which are below us in average morality, but when we compare ourselves with the leading nations of Europe, or even with some Oriental races, we cannot prove any superiority in these respects. As regards virtue and morality it is highly probable that the Japanese very far excel us, while it is certain that we are not in any way superior to the people of England, France and Germany in virtue and morality. France, and even Germany, exceed us greatly in temperance; England alone surpasses us in intemperance. The average of crime is higher with us than in France and Germany, and the percentage of convictions is lower than in any European country. Where, then, do we get our superior virtue and morality? But we must go further, and try to ascertain what proportion of the American people are molded and influenced by churches and Sunday-schools, so that we can obtain a clearer idea as to the extent and significance of these agencies upon our morals. Statistics show that less than one-fourth of the whole population attend churches. It follows from this that three-fourths of the population must be uninfluenced by that agency. Yet it is after all the majority which determines the morals of a nation. For it is perfectly clear that if the stability of this republic depended upon the churches, it could not be maintained, since the greater part of the people do not have anything to do with these institutions, but follow their own course.

The assumption that "the moral training of the community depends upon the churches is consequently not demonstrable, but on the contrary it is demonstrable that the majority of the American people derive their moral training from other sources, and which is more to the purpose, it is demonstrable that the moral training derived from other sources is amply sufficient to do what the churches, in the nature of the case, obviously do not and cannot do. There is another line of assumption in this very curious letter, which calls for some inquiry. It is taken for granted that the influence of churches is wholly and of necessity moral and virtuous. But before this can be accepted it is necessary to ascertain whether the teaching of the churches really does have the effect of distinguishing those who affect to follow it, by special virtue and morality, and second, whether the nature of the teaching is in any way calculated to produce such effects. Now of course there are no statistics available in regard to the relative morality of those who do and those who do not attend church. But there is a widespread popular belief to the effect that the profession of religion is very often employed as a cloak for immorality, and there certainly does not exist that common respect for professing Christians which would be the natural product of a demonstrative superiority in the religious life and conduct. And when the character of the teachings of the churches is examined it does not appear reasonable that any peculiarly felicitous results should be expected from them.

For it is seen that they consist mainly in statements and doctrines which are against reason, against common sense, against experience, and against evidence; that in order to secure acceptance for these equally incredible and unintelligible propositions, an egregious credulity is dignified with the name of "Faith;" and that the judgment and the moral sense of the disciples is warped and confused by being required to accept as attributes of divinity dispositions which in human beings indicate the most evil and malignant qualities.

How such teachings can be expected to improve virtue and morality is a mystery which we fear the writers of the "open letter" would find it difficult to explain. As a matter of fact it cannot be shown that they have any such effect. The truth is that the virtue and morality which derive from the American society its stability derive far more of their sustenance from within than from without the churches. The great body of the American people do not go near the churches, but there are hundreds of thousands of intelligent men and women who have thought out for themselves the leading problems of life, and who lead moral and virtuous lives themselves, and influence other thousands around them to do the same, without receiving any aid from

the churches, and in fact without believing that the churches can afford them any such aid. The moral training of the community is assuredly not done by the clergy at the present time, whatever it may have been in the past. It is becoming more generally recognized every year that moral training, to be of any abiding value, must be founded upon demonstrable truths, and that is where the churches fail altogether, for they deal only in the most extravagant and unreasonable assumptions, and thus cannot constitute a safe basis for moral or any other useful training. In fact it becomes evident the moment inquiry is made that the authors of the "open letter" begged the question upon almost every one of their propositions, and that they took altogether too much for granted when they assumed that they had a right to pose as the accredited and indubitable and only genuine teachers of virtue and morality, and the pillars of the republic. Depend upon it the republic rests upon far stronger foundations, and it possesses sources of virtue and morality which if they were not for the most part independent of the churches would be of very little use in preventing the eruption which the authors of the "open letter" think so imminent, in the absence of the dup inculcation of superstition.

THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR.

The Democratic contest for the nomination for Governor terminated yesterday afternoon by the nomination of General Stoenman, of Los Angeles, on the fourteenth ballot. The fight was the hottest that has ever occurred in a State Convention in California. For a long time Hearst appeared to have the strongest prospect, for though his gains in any one ballot were small, he kept increasing his vote up to the twelfth ballot, when Stoenman caught up with and passed him. It looked, when the Convention voted to adjourn for a recess, as if Stoenman could not obtain the Taylor strength. But subsequent events made it apparent that Taylor could not or would not throw his vote for Hearst, and although the latter kept his following to the last, he was beaten on the fourteenth ballot. Considering the loudness of the talk about Hearst's intention and capacity to make a "moneyed fight," this result seems to warrant the conclusion either that he failed to open his "sack" wide enough, or that his managers were incompetent; for it is not a reasonable supposition that in a Democratic Convention the material for purchase was wanting. Hearst had indeed appeared to trust everything to his financial strength, for he certainly had no other kind, but he has discovered that unless it is combined with sagacity even the greatest reputation for pecuniary ability may fail. The successful candidate, General Stoenman, has but a meager record apart from his military career, and that cuts no figure in a candidature for a civil office. He has occupied the position of Railroad Commissioner for some time, and during his tenure of it has sedulously cultivated popularity with the anti-railroad element by pretending to be in favor of very radical measures, which, however, he never perfectly well could not be adopted by those of his colleagues who recognized their responsibility. Whether General Stoenman would have ventured upon the same course had he shared the office with men equally desirous of the kind of notoriety he sought, is a question which it is perhaps not so easy to determine. Besides his services as Railroad Commissioner he has done nothing more remarkable than the simultaneous tenure of Federal and State offices, in open and persistent contravention of the Constitution. As a statesman, as a politician of ability, as a speaker, he simply possesses no record. At this moment the Democrats appear to think that in nominating him they have put their strongest man at the head of the ticket. We cheerfully admit that during the coming two months he is likely to be the strongest candidate in the field—because he will for that period be the only one. There is, however, ample time for the Democracy and the State generally to discover that the head of the Democratic ticket is really very ordinary material, and that the wisdom of the choice was by no means so obvious as it seems just now. Until the rest of the Democratic ticket has been nominated, moreover, it is impossible to form any conclusion as to the general effect of the San Jose work. Certainly it is not stronger than its head the Republicans ought to find no difficulty in beating it, and we have no doubt that they will litigate the enterprise in hand with zeal and determination.

THE UNIT RULE.

The Democratic State Convention very wisely adopted the unit rule. The truth is that this rule is part and parcel of the machinery of party government by "Bosses," and it involves an extinction of minority representation which is fatal to equity. The practice of pledging delegations to observe the unit rule is neither more nor less than an usurpation having no color of justice. The theory of our form of government is that every section of the community possesses the same right of representation. In practice, however, we allow but a very limited representation to the minority, and when such rules as the one referred to are adopted the minority are altogether disfranchised. The adoption of the unit rule by a bare majority is a trick whereby the majority candidate seeks to steal the minority vote by main force. The minority of the delegation has exactly the same right to support another candidate that the majority has to support one; but it is sought to extinguish this right of the minority, and to do violence to their feelings by forcing them to vote for a man whom they do not want. In effect such a practice is worse than forging the names of the minority to a vote they opposed. They were, it must be assumed, elected for one purpose. They are, however, virtually compelled to ignore the wishes of the citizens who delegated them, and to do the pleasure of strangers whose choice they disapprove. And the unit rule is always and naturally resorted to in the interest of machine politics. The men who pack conventions always want it. The men who seek by impudent audacity to defy the will of the majority, and to rule politics through unscrupulous minority cliques, have ever been the friends and advocates of this rule. They find it very useful to choke off independence and to stifle opposition with it. It makes easy work for the fellows who enter conventions with their pockets full of proxies. It is

in the interest of "the boys." Many a time the unit rule, judiciously enforced, has enabled a score or two of men to master a State organization, and dictate its ticket. There is, however, one thing which the unit rule does not cover. It is of no use at the polls. If only the machine politicians could guarantee the popular ratification of their preliminary work, their profession would be free from a great many uncertainties which now tend to mar its enjoyability. They have learned to manufacture tickets in a really masterly style, but what they have not yet been able to determine is the kind of reception the people will accord their tickets when the day of election comes. The unit rule has long been a sort of right lever to the machine politicians, and when they cannot enforce it they are apt to feel that the battle is lost. The tyranny and injustice of the rule, however, are so apparent that unless a Convention has been carefully packed it cannot be expected to endorse it, and therefore no matter what precautions may have been taken in the County Conventions, the State Convention is always liable to upset the arrangements, simply because it is too large to be packed, and also because it contains a great many rural delegates who entertain a righteous horror of the city politicians and their cunning devices, and delight above all things in baffling the latter whenever an opportunity occurs. It is however always safe to vote down the unit rule, for it cannot operate but to silence or to misrepresent the minority.

A SENSIBLE VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

The following dispatch from Marysville was sent to a San Francisco paper under date of June 22: "The decision of Judge Temple in the Gold Run case has now been pretty thoroughly discussed, and the result may be stated as about as follows: 'The leading business men and a majority of the farmers are satisfied with it as a basis of settlement, and are in favor of enforcing it to the letter, and of speedy action in all cases now pending. The clear-water theory, as advocated by 'citizens of Wheatland, finds very few if any advocates here, it being considered impracticable at present.' We hope that this is a fair and sufficiently faithful representation of public opinion in Marysville, for it indicates a far more rational state of mind than appeared to exist there recently. Judge Temple's decision undoubtedly affords a basis for agreement which is the real interest of the valley residents as well as the miners to accept. We have pointed out from the first that it would be a mistake to suppose that this decision settled everything, or that no room was left for a compromise. The truth remains, always insisted upon by the RECORD-UNION, that even when the Courts had done all they could do, the problem of the disposition of the debris already in the rivers would have to be considered. This debris must be taken care of by somebody. If it is not, the people of Marysville will find when it is too late that they have gained but a shadowy victory. But as a matter of course the hydraulic miners will not undertake to live up to Judge Temple's decree as long as any portion of the valley residents continue to threaten them, and declare that they will not rest satisfied with the holding back of the heavier debris. As the case stands the decision of Judge Temple will have to be appealed. Then, assuming that the Supreme Court confirms it, it will become a recognized basis for settlement, and at that stage of the proceedings it will be in order for the representatives of both sides to meet and exchange guarantees and agreements. Pending the action of the Supreme Court it is eminently desirable that a common platform should be reached by the valley residents. At this moment they are embarrassed by a conflict of opinion. Marysville and Sacramento are perfectly willing to accept Judge Temple's decision as the basis of settlement, but Wheatland and Nicolaus are impracticable, and appear bent upon pushing the contest to such a point that it will include all mining, and so render a settlement out of the question by bringing the quartz, drift and seam miners to the side of the hydraulic miners, and against the farmers. We trust that Mayor Bingham and other conservative and intelligent business men of Marysville will use their influence to bring the extremists to reason, and thus prepare the way for an adjustment which will stop the heavy drain of money for litigation.

LABOR IN THE COUNTRY.

The farmers are absolutely distressed for want of help in harvesting, and find the greatest difficulty in procuring hands from San Francisco. Many of them have been compelled to employ Chinese because no white men could be had. Yet in San Francisco there are always several thousand white men hanging about the wharves and street corners and intelligence offices, professing to be looking for work, and cursing the country because they do not obtain it. We have no doubt that work at good wages can be had to-day for the last of these fellows, but the plain truth is that they do not want it, and that they had rather loaf about the city than go into the harvest field and exercise themselves. And even when such men do accept work in the country, they are almost always unreliable. It is the rule with them to demand their wages every Saturday night, and if they are anywhere within reach of a saloon they go off to get drunk, and do not reappear until perhaps the Tuesday or Wednesday following. Even when there are no saloons a set of sharks are found who travel about with a barrel of whisky in a cart, stop wherever they find a field of corn at work, and proceed to sell them liquor. The farmers are naturally extremely disgusted with this state of things, for it often injures their interests materially. The cultivators of small fruits and berries are absolutely compelled to rely on Chinese labor, for it is evident that when crops of berries have to be picked every day, and when the failure to pick them involves the loss of that day's crop, men who insist on getting drunk two or three days out of the seven are of no use. The kind of loafers we have been describing, however, are always the most blatant opponents of Chinese labor. They are the sort of men who, after having compelled a farmer to supply their places with Chinese, will set fire to his barns and stacks because he has had the temerity to try and save his crops, which they abandoned to ruin. In short it is evident that unless and until a better, more sober and faithful

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

Congress cannot expend the surplus revenue to better purpose than in public improvements, and though the appropriations under the River and Harbor bill are very large, they are justifiable. And since there is a strong disposition to increase these appropriations, and the money is sure to be employed in some less useful way otherwise, we think our representatives ought to make another struggle to secure a larger appropriation for the improvement of the Sacramento and Feather rivers. We think that if the case is presented forcibly, and if the equities of the farmers and miners are clearly shown, and emphasis is put upon the fact that the Federal Government has had in creating the difficulties under which we labor, Congress will grant the appropriation originally asked for, namely, five hundred thousand dollars.

A WASTE OF TIME.

It is a pity that Dr. Beard has not something better to do than trying to keep them from the gallows. It is also a pity he does not know enough about insanity to realize that a man may be insane, and yet responsible. We believe Guitaua to be insane, but we also believe that he is perfectly responsible, and that he ought to be hanged. In fact we can conceive of no such satisfactory way for a murderer of his kind as the hanging of him *pour encourager les autres*.

THE MEMPHIS APPEAL BELIEVES ONE OF THE BEST SIGNS OF THE TIMES IS THE IMPROVED CHARACTER OF THE PUBLICATIONS AT THE SOUTH DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE AND COGNATE INDUSTRIES.

The total number of immigrants arriving in this country during the month of May was 96,019, more than arrived during the entire year of 1878.

FORKERS who propose to become naturalized citizens, must do before August 1st, if they would vote at the State election.

The Arizona Star says "the Democratic party on the Pacific coast has one absorbing purpose." Certainly.

The temperance people of Yolo are about to hold a Convention to determine for whom they will vote.

We present this morning a portrait of Materna, the prominent soprano singer.

PACIFIC SLOPE.

The Wrecked Steamship Escombia - Arrival of the Crew of the Burned Steamer Rodgers - The Selection of Republican Delegates at San Francisco - The Arrival of the Lighthouse Tender Shubrick - Ashore - Etc.

(SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.)

CALIFORNIA.

The Selection of Republican Delegates. SAN FRANCISCO, June 23.—In view of the public discussions concerning the best method to be adopted for the selection of delegates from the city and county of San Francisco to the Republican State Convention, to be held in Sacramento August 30th, the Republican County Committee adopted the following resolution at a meeting held here to-night:

Resolved, That at the proper time this committee will call for an election of such delegates at an open primary election, to be held under the provisions of law, and to the end that such election may result in expressing the views and wishes of the Republicans of this city, all the safeguards provided by law will be invoked, and every effort made by this committee to secure a fair, honest and impartial selection of delegates to the State Convention.

Arrival of the Crew of the Burned Steamer Rodgers.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23.—The United States revenue cutter Corwin arrived here this afternoon under command of Lieutenant Neally, having on board the crew of the Rodgers. The cutter proceeded at once to Mare Island.

The Lost Escombia - Consular Court.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23.—The Consular Court to inquire into the loss of the Escombia was held this morning at 10 o'clock. Captain Wilson, the underwriters' surveyor was called, and testified that the steamer had been properly loaded, although he had not inspected the cargo. He testified that the damage was placed in the hold, and he did not know whether she had exceeded the Plimsoll line when she finished loading. The third engineer, cook and captain of the tug Wizard were also examined. The investigation will probably not conclude before tomorrow.

The San Francisco Death Record - Steamship Captain Arrested.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23.—Eighty-nine deaths were reported at the Health Officer's office this morning. Twenty-four were infants under one year. Captain Roper of the steamer Anier Head was arrested to-day by a Deputy Marshal on a charge of having drunk on his vessel unlawfully placed. He was released on furnishing bonds of \$5,000.

Steamship to be Labeled - Will Filed.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23.—There is a rumor prevalent that the steamer Escombia will not sail for China, owing to a information having been filed with the United States District Attorney, James C. McConnell, by the authorities, with instructions to detain the vessel, on a charge of having her berths unlawfully constructed. At Portland her captain, Captain Strickland, was heavily fined for carrying a larger number of passengers than the law permitted.

The will of Louis O. Plaisance, the attorney who was killed during the recent yachting excursion, has been filed for probate. The estate consists of thirty acres of real property in Contra Costa county, valued at \$1,000; bank accounts of \$2,000; insurance in the Bohemian Council of Chosen Friends, \$3,000; book accounts, \$1,500. All he bequeathed to his sister Mrs. J. C. Plaisance.

Almost a Martyr.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23.—This evening nine of the crew on board the British ship Enterprise refused to do work, and had it not been for the presence of the officers of the vessel there would doubtless have been a mutiny. The seamen said they had been frightened by the loss of the steamer Escombia; and one of them did not consider the work worthy, and were afraid to go to sea in her. When questioned on this point, they could not give any reason for doubting the sea-worthiness of the vessel, and the crew, when ordered to go to work by the officers, under a threat of imprisonment, yielded. The other four, however, refused, and were placed in irons. They at last also yielded and returned to work. At a late hour the crew became reconciled, and the vessel will sail for Europe tomorrow.

Burglary Robbery.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23.—A daring robbery was committed last night at the old Livermore ranch. Two men entered the house, and one of them, a man named John, was taken into the kitchen and held. The other man, who was armed with a pistol, went to the safe and took out \$1,450 in cash and a number of other articles. Officers are in pursuit.

Young Man Drowned.

YREKA, June 23.—Fred Raynes, son of Postmaster Raynes of this place, aged 18, was drowned in the Klamath river this morning. He was working on a steamboat, and slipped into the swift current. Every effort was made to recover his body, but without success up to the time the message was sent to notify his parents in this city.

Attempted Suicide - Sudden Death.

FRESNO, June 23.—Clare Wood, a woman of the town, attempted suicide last evening by taking laudanum. She was discovered, and the drug extracted by a stomach pump. She is in a fair way to recover.

While watching with the dead body of Mrs. J. W. Atkinson, of this city, this morning, T. E. Todrick, Sr., was stricken with apoplexy and died in a few minutes.

A Convicted Robber Betrays His Associates.

NEVADA CITY, June 23.—In the trial of Wesley Nichols yesterday, Bohannon, who is under sentence of seven years' imprisonment for being concerned in the same crime, testified that he and Nichols and Milton Murphy, the last named being at large, were the parties who robbed the old man Whiting and Gibbon. He also testified that he gave the evidence he gave at his own trial was false, and that the trio were regularly organized for purposes of robbery. They are all young men, Nichols having a wife.

NEVADA.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE - HAND CRUSHER. Reno, June 23.—A *Gauche* special from Verdi says: "The large planing mill and box factory, the property of Lonkey & Smith, was discovered to be on fire at 10 o'clock, and in a few minutes the whole building was in a sheet of flames. The mills, machinery, dry-house, a large quantity of material in the lumber yard, and the entire stock of lumber, ash and bluffs, were entirely destroyed. The books in the safe are thought to be preserved. Lonkey & Smith estimate their loss at about \$50,000; insurance, \$20,000. In addition to the mills, two dwelling-houses, four Central Pacific Railroad cars, loaded with lumber and wood, and 200 feet of railroad track, were licked up by the flames. The families escaped in their night clothes. The fire trains from Truckee and Reno were on the ground after 12 o'clock. Lonkey and Smith will rebuild their factory, and the fire is supposed to have started in the engine-room of the factory."

A *Gauche* (Verdi) special says: A boy named McLaughlin had his hand badly cut in the Verdi planing mills last evening, rendering amputation necessary.

UTAH.

Races at Salt Lake. SALT LAKE, June 23.—The running race, mile and a half, to-day, for \$5,000 a side, between Jack Gilmer's Red Boy and Corigan's Colorado Horse, was won by Red Boy. Time, 2:41. The attendance was very large from all the adjacent Territories,

SPORTING ITEMS.

*Record-Union Notes and Compilation of Sporting Intelligence.

OHIO'S LAW.—Ohio's new game law provides that "whoever purchases, sells, exposes for sale, or has in his possession, any of the birds, game or animals mentioned in Sections 6960, 6961 and 6963 (caught or killed) during the time when the killing thereof is made penal, shall be fined not less than \$25 nor exceeding \$200, or imprisoned not more than thirty days, or both."

BIG GAME.—The Nebraska State Sportsmen's Association propose a memorial to Congress regarding the much-needed protection of the big game of the Territories, and they suggest that other State societies do the same thing.

FATAL SIMULATION.—Jasper Smith, of Wise county, Texas, while out hunting, was accidentally shot dead. This is the substance of the case in the quaint language of the jury's inquest of six persons. The jury before whom was presented the dead body of a man by the name of Jasper Smith, after hearing all the evidence accessible to us, and examining the body found, that his name is Jasper Smith, and that the deceased was secured in the brush in Cattle creek bottom yelping up a turkey, and was shot by A. J. Pillows, evidently being mistaken by said Pillows for a turkey.

BAKING A BIRD IN CLAY.—Given a bright camp-fire and a bird in condition. Make a pliable cake of sheet clay large enough to envelop the bird. Let it be about two inches thick. Smooth and straighten out the feathers, but do not pull a feather or "draw" the bird. Pack it tightly in the clay envelope and it takes the shape of, as it were, a smooth, oblong clay ball. Dig a hole in the earth under the center of the camp-fire, and bury the bird with a covering of earth, ashes and embers about three inches deep. Do this about 10 p. m., just before you turn in for the night. If you are a genuine woodsman you are supposed to keep a lively fire all night, and to turn out before daylight in the morning. Stir up the fire, start your coffee or tea, and potatoes, if you have any. Go down to the clay spring, give your face and hands a cold rinse, dig into your outer covering for that three-inch bit of broken horn comb, unroll your hair and whiskers some. Finish off by a concluding wipe with the limp towel that came in around a large loaf of bread and a supply of kili-kimick, and then go back to camp and "haul" your bird. You will find him represented by a lump of cracked, hard-baked clay, which, pulled off piece-meal, takes feathers and skin clean away, leaving the well-cooked body of the bird in its naked beauty, with all his gamy flavor and native aroma held in and preserved. Lay the body tenderly on the fragrant section of fresh peeled bark which serves you for a plate, get out your potatoes, bread, butter, coffee, etc., and the settle down to a breakfast that you will remember long after you have left camp and gone back to the yoke and short-harness of civilization.

LAWN TENNIS.—There are now thirty-four clubs in the United States Lawn Tennis Association. Not one of these is in California. We know of no place on the coast better provided with grounds suitable to this sport than Sacramento. The Secretary of the National Association is Clarence M. Clark, Germantown, Pa., and he will give all needed information.

TWO-MILE HEATS.—A correspondent of the *Spirit of the Times*, New York, protests against two-mile heats, and asks the Stewards of the Grand Circuit programme to hereafter rule them out. He says: "It was the general verdict last season that the two-mile heat races were a failure, and I cannot doubt that the good judgment of the Stewards will prevent any repetition of them. The fact is, our horses are not trained for these long distances, and it savors of cruelty to call upon them for these feats of endurance, and, besides, there is no doubt that they put a premium on raceability. The 'jobs' in the Grand Circuit of 1881 were mostly confined to these two-mile heat affairs, and in my opinion they will never be on the square. There is too much room for plausible 'laying up,' and too great scope for 'generalization.' The public does not wish any more of these races, and is contented with the old style all along the line."

WHEELMEN.—There are half a dozen good bicyclists in Sacramento now. The number should increase. Wheelmen are great in number in the East. Our level drives give the finest bicycle routes in the world. The truth is our people are afraid some one will "look" at them when perched on a "wheel." How is it that the tricycle, so popular in England, is not out here yet? It is not quite so speedy as a bicycle, but with it "headers" are an impossibility; the rider sits down between two great wheels; they are adapted to old and young, and ladies as well as men. Some are so constructed as to carry three persons, and almost any of them carry two. We propose that the new tricycle, of which there are thirty patterns, will yet become popular in America.

LATE.—After the Forester Gun Club had been two weeks in the field with a heavy reward for the conviction of violators of the game law in the killing of doves, the State Sportsmen's Association woke up and gave notice in this section, just before the opening of the season, that it, too, would reward any one who would secure the arrest and conviction of the offenders. This was late action; but then, better late than never.

EFFECTIVE.—The Record-Union first called attention to the wanton shooting of doves in violation of the law, and urged the arrest of the offenders. That checked the evil; but when a Sacramento club followed with a reward and a pledge to punish violators of the law, the shooting pretty much ceased. Another year let the preventive steps be taken, so well in advance as to insure the protection of this game.

THE DERRY.—The following bets have been placed by the owner on the Derby of 1883: 5,000 to 50 against The Duke, by Barbillion, out of Lady Abess; 5,000 to 50 against The Prince, by Balfe, out of Scobell's dam.

A SUCCESS.—The success of the spring meeting of the Capital Turf Club, Sacramento, was such that a permanent organization has been resolved on. The Club had a good programme, no appeals, no friction, and quit money ahead.

A PROSPECTUS.—James Cairn Simpson, the long experienced and thoroughly efficient editor of department devoted to the horse and his culture, announces the intention to engage in the publication of a paper in San Francisco, to be known as the *Breeder and Sportsman*. He says: "The farm, especially the breeding of domestic animals, will have the first place. The breeding, rearing, and education of horses will, necessarily, have the foremost rank, though all kinds of live stock will receive attention. The turf and track will be awarded the prominence they are entitled to from the magnitude of depending interests, and care taken that these, the most popular of sports, be presented fully. Shooting, fishing, coursing, boating, all, in fact, of the recognized, legitimate pastimes of the American people will have a place. Indoor sports will not be overlooked, and billiards, chess, draughts, whist, etc., incorporated in order to make the paper complete. The only political questions permitted, editorially or in correspondence, will be those which have a direct bearing on the interests represented. Every department will be under the charge of men who are thoroughly versed in their respective specialties, and an experience of nearly a quarter of a century gives the editor confidence in his ability to perform the services satisfactorily to a majority of the readers." There is probably no man on the coast more competent to conduct such a journal than Mr. Simpson.

FROZEN THROAT.—At the office of the Virginia City and Gold Hill Water Com-

pany recently, there was on exhibition a block of ice in which were frozen several trout. The ice was frozen by the company's ice machine on the Divide. The trout were almost as plainly visible as though they had been suspended in air. They were in natural attitudes, and appeared to have congealed without knowing that anything was happening to them. As all their spots and colors were distinctly visible, and they stood immovably with tails and fins expanded, they would have formed a splendid study for an artist. Indeed, we think that here is a hint that painters of such subjects should not neglect. Bets were made that they would thaw out "alive and kicking," and the block of ice was accordingly placed in a tank and allowed to melt, but at last accounts the trout were lying on the bottom apparently quite dead. Artificial freezing was evidently too quick and sharp for them.—[Virginia Enterprise.]

NATURAL HISTORY.—It is too often the fact that our modern sportsmen care more for the pursuit and capture of the game, than they do for minutely examining or classifying it after the excitement of the chase is over. To such a duck is a duck, a quail is a quail, or a snipe is a snipe, with regard to the many varieties that exist in the different families. It often happens, resulting from such carelessness in whole sections, that the same variety is known by a certain name at one season of the year, and by a different name at another season, owing to change in plumage consequent upon the varying seasons. A few moments' study of the conformation and habits of the bird would often make plain the identity. It is this lack of interest in practical natural history that causes the confusion in the local names of the fauna of America.—[American Field.]

TWELVE-BORES VS. TEN-BORES.—A correspondent of the *American Field* says: "To begin with, it has been proven over and over again, and also at the Chicago Field gun trial, that a 6-bore will beat an 8-bore, that an 8-bore will excel a 10-bore, and that a 10-bore is superior to a 12-bore. This has been found true, everything else being equal. Of this there can be no dispute, and any one who doubts it has only to look the matter up to be convinced. Simply because a certain sportsman does a good shooting with a 12-bore as another does with a 10, or because some one exchanges a 10-bore for a 12-bore with which he does better shooting, proves nothing only that either the 12-bore is bored to make a better pattern, or the person can handle it better. Incidentally, it is a fact, well known to large gun manufacturers, that the difference between the shooting of 10 and 12 gauge guns is less than between any other two sizes. For instance, everything else being equal, suppose an 8-bore was superior to a 10-bore by 20 per cent., then the difference between a 10-bore and a 12-bore would be only 8 to 10 per cent., and the 12 gauge would be found to be superior to the 10 gauge by about 20 per cent. It must not be understood as stating that a light 12-bore is nearly equal to a heavy 10-bore, but that the difference between them, when of the same weight, say from 9½ to 10 pounds, is very slight. Nevertheless, the 10-bore is a better shooting gun."

DEAD.—Lady Rydyk, the old gray broodmare, by Rydyk's Hambletonian out of Dandy, by Esquiver, died recently at the Orkney Stud Farm.

Professor to classical student—"If Atlas supported the world, who supported Atlas?" Student—"The question, sir, has often been asked, but never, so far as I am aware, satisfactorily answered. I have always been of the opinion that Atlas must have married a rich wife, and got his support from her father."

DENTISTRY.

W. WOOD.
DENTIST—(REMOVED TO QUINN'S)
Building, cor. Fourth and J streets.
Artificial Teeth inserted on all bases.
Improving Liquid Nitrous Oxide Gas, for the Painless Extraction of Teeth. je24-4t

F. F. TEBBETS.
DENTIST, No. 527 J STREET,
between Fifth and Sixth. je23-4pt

H. H. PIERSON.
DENTIST, 415 J STREET, BETWEEN
Fourth and Fifth, Sacramento. Artificial Teeth inserted on Gold, Vulcanite, and all bases. Nitrous Oxide Gas for the Painless Extraction of Teeth. je21-1m

BRS. BREWER & SOUTHWORTH.
DENTISTS, SOUTHWEST CORNER
of Second and J streets, in Bryn's
new building, up stairs. Teeth extracted
without pain by the use of Improved Liquid Nitrous Oxide Gas. je25-4clm

W. H. HARE, D. D. S.
DENTIST, NO. 606 J STREET, BE-
tween Sixth and Seventh, Sacramento.
all-4clm

NOTICE

Commissioner's Sale of Real Estate.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT pursuant to an order and decree made and entered by the Superior Court of the county of Sacramento, State of California, on JUNE 19, 1883, in the matter of the estate of CHARLOTTE H. MORGAN, deceased, the undersigned, Commissioner appointed under the said order, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, gold coin, the real estate bounded by the estate of said CHARLOTTE H. MORGAN, deceased, and consisting of Lot Number Four (4) in the block bounded by N. Sixth and Seventh streets, of the city of Sacramento, county of Sacramento, State of California, with the improvements thereon.

Terms of sale: Ten per cent. of purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, balance on confirmation of the sale by the Court; deed and abstract at expense of the purchaser.
SACRAMENTO, JUNE 20, 1883.
CLINTON L. WHITE, Attorney for Commissioner. je20-1d

C. F. KLING.
APOTHECARY AND CHEMIST,
No. 402 J STREET
ST. GEORGE BUILDING.
Prescriptions carefully com-
pounded day or night. m15-4pt

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS!

STATE AND COUNTY TAXES ON ALL PERSONAL PROPERTY, not secured by Real Estate, Must be paid before July 1, 1883.

Also, "POLY TAX" for the year 1883 will be THREE DOLLARS after said date. Persons interested will call on the County Assessor. je20-1d

TAXPAYERS, ATTENTION!

ACCORDING TO LAW THE CITY DELIN-
quent Tax List for 1882 has been delivered to me for the purpose of collecting said tax by suit. I respectfully request all persons delinquent to call at the office and pay their delinquency, and thus avoid the cost, trouble and publicity of litigation.

Very respectfully, HENRY L. BUCKLEY,
je21-6t District Attorney.

Sacramento Planing Mill.
SASH AND BLIND FACTORY, CORNER OF
Front and Q streets, Sacramento.

Doors, Windows, Blinds,
Finish of all kinds, Window Frames, Moldings of
every description, and Turning.
BARTWELL, KIRKISS & STALEER.
m22-4clm

D. J. SIMMONS & CO.
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.
All kinds of Real Estate and Business property sold for
Office, No. 1013 Fourth st., bet. J and K.
je24-4ptm

FROZEN THROAT.—At the office of the
Virginia City and Gold Hill Water Com-



Mme. Amalia Fredrich-Materna,
THE GREAT SOPRANO.

Amalia Materna was born in St. George, a small market town of Styria, in 1847. Her father was the town schoolmaster, and an excellent musician. In her ninth year Amalia distinguished herself as a soloist in church. When the girl was 12 years of age her father died, leaving his family penniless. Amalia's brother, however, had faith in her future, and at once proposed a journey to Vienna, where a competent musician might try her voice and undertake its culture. Amalia was presented to Professor Gauthier, the well-known Professor admitted her voice, and the advantages contingent upon undertaking Amalia's musical education did not impress him as sufficiently tempting to induce him to accept her as a pupil. Greatly disappointed, the child quitted Vienna and joined her mother in Upper Styria, where she passed the ensuing three years. At the expiration of this period the whole family emigrated to Graz, where, after acquiring considerable local repute in church services and concerts, Amalia finally obtained an engagement at the theater. Forty gulden—about \$20—a month was her first salary; but after her successful appearance in Suppe's "Pique-Burschen," this small sum was increased to 100 gulden. After her second season in Graz, she was engaged for the Carl Theater, Vienna, at an annual salary of 5,000 gulden. While an impressionist, even the critics and musicians gathered at Bayreuth from all parts of the habitable world hastened to chronicle and transmit to every corner under the sun the name of the Carl Theater, Franzlein Materna married Carl Friedrich, an actor, whose name she now bears as part of her stage name—Amalia Friedrich-Materna.

"Right royally did I have the rheumatism, and I suffered dreadfully," said Dan Emmett of Leavitt's Gigantic Minstrels. "St. Jacobs' Balm," cured me completely, as any one can learn by addressing me, care of New York Clipper."

SAN FRANCISCO CARDS.
SAN FRANCISCO
Business Directory

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
George A. Davis & Co.—Manufacturers' Agents,
327 and 329 Market street.

Frank Ross.—General Agent for Wood, Moore and Boring Machine Co., 310 & 311 Market st.

Baker & Hamilton.—Importers of Agricultural Implements and Hardware; Agents of the Benicia Agricultural Works, 7 to 12 Front street.

David N. Hawley.—Importer and Dealer in Agricultural Implements, Agent of Woods and Meadow King Mowers, 117 and 119 California street.

ARTISTS.
Houseworth—Optician and Photographer, No. 12 Montgomery street. Established in 1851.

BUSINESS COLLEGES.
Pacific Business College and Telegraphic Institute, Life School, 101 & 103 California street, 870. W. E. Chamberlain, Jr., and T. A. Robinson, Proprietors, No. 250 Post street, opposite Union Square, S. F. Cal. Send a Circular.

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS.
Studebaker Bros. Manufacturing Co.—Re-
pository, 311 Market street, San Francisco.

CARPETS, OILCLOTHS, ETC.
Frank G. Edwards—Importer and Dealer, No. 625 to 627 Clay street, San Francisco.

DRY GOODS.
The White House—The oldest Dry Goods House in San Francisco. We import direct from the principal makers in Europe, consequently can sell lower than any other house in the trade. Goods are attended to by J. W. Davidson & Co., Nos. 101 and 103 Kearny street, San Francisco.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS.
Justin Ganser—Pioneer Druggist, removed to 115 Montgomery st., S. F. Country orders solicited.

EDUCATIONAL.
School of Civil Engineering, Surveying, Drafting and Mapping, 14 For st. A. Van der Nulien

HATS.
Herrmann, The Hat and Fur Store, 230 Kearny street, near Pine. The finest hats at the lowest prices. Factory: No. 17 Belden street.

IRON, STEEL, ETC.
Hawley & Co.—Importers of Hardware and Agricultural Implements, Nos. 301, 303, 305, 307 and 309 Market street, San Francisco.

METALS, STOVES, RANGES, ETC.
W. W. Montague & Co.—Importers of Stoves, Ranges and Sheet Iron, Marbleized Mantels, Grates and Tiles. Manufacturers of Castings and Stamped Pipe. No. 110 1/2, 114, 116 and 118 Battery street.

MILLINERY.
The Handbag—The popular Millinery Establishment, B. S. Hirsch & Co., No. 745 Kearny street. Strict attention to orders from the interior.

RESTAURANTS.
Swain's Family Bakery and Dining Saloon—No. 636 Market street. Wedding cakes, ice cream, cyphers, jellies, etc., constantly on hand. Families supplied.

Camp's Original Italian Restaurant has reopened under the management of Luigi Campi, former partner, Nos. 551 and 553 Clay st., near Montgomery. Everything first-class.

RUBBER AND OIL GOODS.
Davis & Kellogg—Pioneer Manufacturers of Caps Ann Oil Clothing, Hats, Coats, etc. Importers and Dealers in Rubber Goods and Waxed Goods. No. 34 California street.

The Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Company.—Manufacturers of Rubber Goods of every description. Patentes of the celebrated "Mastec Cross Brand" Carbolized Hose. Corner First and Market streets. J. W. Taylor, Manager.

STATIONERS, PRINTERS, ETC.
H. S. Crocker & Co.—Importing and Manufacturing Stationers, Printers and Lithographers, Nos. 215, 217 and 219 Bush street, above Sansone.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.
Taber, Barker & Co.—Importers and Wholesale Grocers, Nos. 106 and 110 California street.

Wellman, Peck & Co.—Importers and Wholesale Grocers and Dealers in Tobacco and Cigars. Nos. 126 to 132 Market, and No. 23 California.

SACRAMENTO RECORD-UNION.
San Francisco Office, No. 8 New Montgomery street (Palace Hotel).—J. H. Sharrap, Agent.

The subscriber desires to call the attention of lawyers, accountants and business men generally throughout the West, to the facilities of the VALLEY PRESS for doing accurately and promptly. He will maintain the most complete and long established in the West. The cost of elegant and best printing is not greater than that which is elsewhere to be had. Address—J. H. WATKINS, 217 E. St., Sacramento, Cal. m24-3pm

MECHANICS' STORE.
For Advertisement of WEIN-STOCK & LUBIN, see Eighth Page. It will be changed daily.

MI-CELLANEOUS.
COLORED FIRES!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT
Palmer & Sepulveda,
DRUGGISTS,
Northeast Corner Second and K streets, Sacramento.

GEO. M. MOTT. JOHN D. YOST. H. S. CROCKER.
H. S. Crocker & Co.,
—OFFER TO THE PUBLIC—
A Display Never Surpassed in
Sacramento.
AND INVITE CALLS OF INSPECTION. WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A
LARGE INVOICE OF
Birthday Cards
IN SILK AND PLUSH,
THAT FOR BEAUTY OF DESIGN AND FINISH ARE SIMPLY
PERFECTION.
DECORATIVE ART
CANNOT PRODUCE FINEER EFFECT THAN IS HERE REACHED. ON EXHIBITION AT OUR STORE.
Nos. 208-210 J street, Sacramento.

**BEST AND MOST RELIABLE
WATCHES**
To be found upon the Pacific coast are sold by
H. WACHHORST,
—THE—
Leading Jeweler of Sacramento.
The superiority of the WATCHES kept by him, as especially fine timekeepers, is now generally known.
He also has constantly in extensive stock
DIAMONDS, JEWELRY,
SILVER AND SILVER-PLATED WARE,
OPERA AND FIELD GLASSES,
CLOCKS, ETC., ETC.
Received daily directly from the factories.
WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY REPAIRED BY THE BEST WORKMAN.
All country orders promptly attended to.
SIGN, THE TOWN CLOCK,
No. 315 J st., bet. Third and Fourth, Sacramento.
je20-4ptm

W. P. COLEMAN,
No. 325 J street, Sacramento, Cal.
MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS FROM \$500 UP.
INSURE
YOUR GROWING CROPS, IN FIELD OR STACK,
With W. P. COLEMAN.
FRED. MASON,
MANUFACTURER OF
CUSTOM SHIRTS,
No. 253 J STREET, SACRAMENTO.

STATUARY.
150 CHOICE SELECTIONS. THE LARGEST AND FINEST COLLECTION UPON THE PACIFIC COAST. ALSO A VERY SELECT STOCK OF
NEW OIL PAINTINGS. JUST RECEIVED AT
BEN COHEN'S CARPET STORE. m12-1pt

BOXES
LATEST IMPROVED
MADE IN U.S.A.
BOX PRINTING.
CAPITAL BOX FACTORY.....CORNER SECOND AND Q STREETS
Depot: J St., bet. Front and Second (next door to W. R. Strong & Co.) NICHOLS & CO. m17-1pm

BOSTON DRUG STORE
A. WALTER, Chemist, Proprietor,
NORTHEAST CORNER THIRD AND J STREETS, SACRAMENTO.
PRESCRIPTIONS COMPOUNDED, DAY AND NIGHT, WITH UTMOST CARE, AT VERY LOW PRICES. m19-1pt

FOR LIVER COMPLAINT,
—TAKE—
Hammer's Cascara Sagrada Bitters,
HAMMER'S DRUG STORE, FOURTH AND K STREETS, and all Druggists. m1-1pm

SAN LUNG & CO.
Chinese and Japanese Bazar.
MANUFACTURERS OF LADIES' UNDERWEAR. GENTLEMEN'S SHORTS
HOSIERY at low prices. All kinds of FIREWORKS for sale very cheap.
je16-1pm No. 574 J Street, between Fifth and Sixth, Sacramento, Cal.

FIREWORKS and FLAGS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. LARGEST STOCK, LOWEST PRICES.
C. A. SAWTELLE,
524 J STREET (Between Fifth and Sixth), SACRAMENTO. je17-1pm

THE FINEST MEATS
OF ALL KINDS, IN THE CITY,
and at Lowest Prices, will be
found at the Metropolitan Meat Market, of CONRAD SCHUPP,
southwest corner of Twelfth and E streets. Meats
delivered in all parts of the city at all times.
je10-4pm

PIONEER LIVERY STABLE.
H. D. SCHLIVER.....Proprietor.
ACKS ON CALL AT ANY HOUR,
day or night. Coaches, Funtons,
Bobs, Carriages, and all kinds of
horses and drivers to be found in any livery stable
on the coast, for hire. Horses kept in livery at reason-
able rates. Delivery Stables on court street, be-
tween I and J.

WE OFFER FOR SALE
Ten Thousand Bundles Bessemer Steel Soft Annealed
BALING WIRE!
The Only Steel Baling Wire in Market.
Ten Thousand Bundles Sisal Hay Rope.
Five Thousand Bundles Manila Hay Rope.
ALSO, THE
"ECONOMY" HAY PRESS!
WHICH IS THE BEST HAY PRESS NOW TO BE FOUND. WE ALSO OFFER
A NEW LINE OF
SPRING WAGONS, BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES, BARBED WIRE, ETC.
Baker & Hamilton.
je23-4pt

MECHANICS' STORE.
For Advertisement of WEIN-STOCK & LUBIN, see Eighth Page. It will be changed daily.

MI-CELLANEOUS.
COLORED FIRES!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT
Palmer & Sepulveda,
DRUGGISTS,
Northeast Corner Second and K streets, Sacramento.

GEO. M. MOTT. JOHN D. YOST. H. S. CROCKER.

H. S. Crocker & Co.,
—OFFER TO THE PUBLIC—
A Display Never Surpassed in
Sacramento.

AND INVITE CALLS OF INSPECTION. WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A
LARGE INVOICE OF

Birthday Cards
IN SILK AND PLUSH,
THAT FOR BEAUTY OF DESIGN AND FINISH ARE SIMPLY
PERFECTION.

DECORATIVE ART
CANNOT PRODUCE FINEER EFFECT THAN IS HERE REACHED. ON EXHIBITION AT OUR STORE.

Nos. 208-210 J street, Sacramento.

**BEST AND MOST RELIABLE
WATCHES**
To be found upon the Pacific coast are sold by
H. WACHHORST,
—THE—
Leading Jeweler of Sacramento.

The superiority of the WATCHES kept by him, as especially fine timekeepers, is now generally known.
He also has constantly in extensive stock
DIAMONDS, JEWELRY,
SILVER AND SILVER-PLATED WARE,
OPERA AND FIELD GLASSES,
CLOCKS, ETC., ETC.
Received daily directly from the factories.
WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY REPAIRED BY THE BEST WORKMAN.
All country orders promptly attended to.

SIGN, THE TOWN CLOCK,
No. 315 J st., bet. Third and Fourth, Sacramento.
je20-4ptm

W. P. COLEMAN,
No. 325 J street, Sacramento, Cal.
MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS FROM \$500 UP.

INSURE
YOUR GROWING CROPS, IN FIELD OR STACK,
With W. P. COLEMAN.

FRED. MASON,
MANUFACTURER OF
CUSTOM SHIRTS,
No. 253 J STREET, SACRAMENTO.

STATUARY.
150 CHOICE SELECTIONS. THE LARGEST AND FINEST COLLECTION UPON THE PACIFIC COAST. ALSO A VERY SELECT STOCK OF
NEW OIL PAINTINGS. JUST RECEIVED AT
BEN COHEN'S CARPET STORE. m12-1pt

BOXES
LATEST IMPROVED
MADE IN U.S.A.
BOX PRINTING.
CAPITAL BOX FACTORY.....CORNER SECOND AND Q STREETS
Depot: J St., bet. Front and Second (next door to W. R. Strong & Co.) NICHOLS & CO. m17-1pm

BOSTON DRUG STORE
A. WALTER, Chemist, Proprietor,
NORTHEAST CORNER THIRD AND J STREETS, SACRAMENTO.
PRESCRIPTIONS COMPOUNDED, DAY AND NIGHT, WITH UTMOST CARE, AT VERY LOW PRICES. m19-1pt

FOR LIVER COMPLAINT,
—TAKE—
Hammer's Cascara Sagrada Bitters,
HAMMER'S DRUG STORE, FOURTH AND K STREETS, and all Druggists. m1-1pm

SAN LUNG & CO.
Chinese and Japanese Bazar.
MANUFACTURERS OF LADIES' UNDERWEAR. GENTLEMEN'S SHORTS
HOSIERY at low prices. All kinds of FIREWORKS for sale very cheap.
je16-1pm No. 574 J Street, between Fifth and Sixth, Sacramento, Cal.

FIREWORKS and FLAGS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. LARGEST STOCK, LOWEST PRICES.
C. A. SAWTELLE,
524 J STREET (Between Fifth and Sixth), SACRAMENTO. je17-1pm

THE FINEST MEATS
OF ALL KINDS, IN THE CITY,
and at Lowest Prices, will be
found at the Metropolitan Meat Market, of CONRAD SCHUPP,
southwest corner of Twelfth and E streets. Meats
delivered in all parts of the city at all times.
je10-4pm

PIONEER LIVERY STABLE.
H. D. SCHLIVER.....Proprietor.
ACKS ON CALL AT ANY HOUR,
day or night. Coaches, Funtons,
Bobs, Carriages, and all kinds of
horses and drivers to be found in any livery stable
on the coast, for hire. Horses kept in livery at reason-
able rates. Delivery Stables on court street, be-
tween I and J.

WE OFFER FOR SALE
Ten Thousand Bundles Bessemer Steel Soft Annealed
BALING WIRE!
The Only Steel Baling Wire in Market.
Ten Thousand Bundles Sisal Hay Rope.
Five Thousand Bundles Manila Hay Rope.

ALSO, THE
"ECONOMY" HAY PRESS!
WHICH IS THE BEST HAY PRESS NOW TO BE FOUND. WE ALSO OFFER
A NEW LINE OF
SPRING WAGONS, BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES, BARBED WIRE, ETC.

Baker & Hamilton.
je23-4pt

MECHANICS' STORE.
For Advertisement of WEIN-STOCK & LUBIN, see Eighth Page. It will be changed daily.

MI-CELLANEOUS.
COLORED FIRES!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT
Palmer & Sepulveda,
DRUGGISTS,
Northeast Corner Second and K streets, Sacramento.

GEO. M. MOTT. JOHN D. YOST. H. S. CROCKER.

H. S. Crocker & Co.,
—OFFER TO

